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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-35

Ethalfluralin

(publié aussi en français)

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: canada.ca/pesticides
hc.pmra.publications-arla.sc@canada.ca
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
hc.pmra.info-arla.sc@canada.ca

Canada

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on chickpeas and industrial hemp to the product label of Edge Herbicide, containing technical grade ethalfluralin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Edge Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration #20980.

The evaluation of these ethalfluralin applications indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for ethalfluralin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for ethalfluralin, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Ethalfluralin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Ethalfluralin	*N*-ethyl-*N*-(2-methyl-2-propen-1-yl)-2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenamine	0.05	Dry chickpeas, hemp seeds

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRL proposed for ethalfluralin in Canada for dry chickpeas is the same as corresponding American tolerance listed for dry bean seed, and there is no corresponding tolerance for hemp seeds in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for ethalfluralin in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index website.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for ethalfluralin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted on dry beans were reassessed in the framework of this petition for the new use on chickpeas. Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted with ethalfluralin applied as a pre-plant application to field peas, fababeans, soybeans, dry common beans, lentils, canola, flaxseed, peanuts, oilseed mustard, sunflowers and safflower were reassessed in the framework of this petition for the new use on industrial hemp.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for ethalfluralin was based upon the field trial residue data on file for field peas, fababeans, soybeans, dry common beans, lentils, canola, flaxseed, peanuts, oilseed mustard, sunflowers and safflower, which indicated that no quantifiable residues of ethafluralin (<0.04 ppm) are expected in any raw agricultural commodity. Residues in processed commodities are covered under the MRL established for the raw agricultural commodity.

Following the review of all available data, the MRLs proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of ethalfluralin. Residues of ethalfluralin in chickpeas and industrial hemp at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.